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10/722,418	11/28/2003	David D. Bohn	003797.00688	7390
28319 759	90 10/13/2006		EXAMINER	
BANNER & WITCOFF LTD.,			NGUYEN, JENNIFER T	
ATTORNEYS FOR CLIENT NOS. 003797 & 013797 1001 G STREET, N.W.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 1100			2629	
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4597			DATE MAILED: 10/13/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/722,418	BOHN ET AL.	BOHN ET AL.	
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Jennifer T. Nguyen	2629		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication a or Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with t	the correspondence ac	dress	
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING asions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior te to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state teply received by the Office later than three months after the may ad patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply of will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS tute, cause the application to become ABANE	TION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this of DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a) <u></u>	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) The Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under the practice	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matters	•	e merits is	
Dispositi	on of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□ Applicati	Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withded Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and on Papers The specification is objected to by the Examination of the drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) are subject to are subject to are subject to are	rawn from consideration. I/or election requirement. ner. ccepted or b) □ objected to by the content of the c			
11)	Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	ection is required if the drawing(s) i	s objected to. See 37 C	• •	
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreignal All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Buresee the attached detailed Office action for a light	ents have been received. Ints have been received in Application in the interest of the intere	ication No eived in this National	Stage	
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 11/28/03.		mary (PTO-413) ail Date nal Patent Application		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 24, 25, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yang et al. (Patent No. US 7,098,894).

Regarding claim 1, Yang teaches a computer input device (i.e., pen-type optical mouse, figs. 15 and 19) configured to rest on a supporting surface (20), comprising:

a housing (45) having a lower periphery (i.e., lower part of pen-type optical mouse); and an image projection system (20, 31-33) configured to display an image on the supporting surface (20) adjacent to and outside of the lower periphery when the computer input device is resting on the supporting surface (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 2, Yang teaches the image projection system is substantially contained within the housing (figs. 15 and 19).

Regarding claims 9 and 11, Yang teaches the computer input device is a mouse (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 12, Yang teaches the image includes an edge adjacent to the lower periphery, and wherein the image projection system is configured and oriented so that the

adjacent edge of the image is within 1 mm and 25 mm from the lower periphery (figs. 15 and 19).

Regarding claim 18, Yang teaches computer input device includes a motion detecting system (14, fig. 15).

Regarding claim 19, Yang teaches an aperture (50) in the housing (45), and wherein an optical path defined between a light source and the displayed image extends through the aperture (fig. 15).

Regarding claim 24, Yang teaches a computer mouse (i.e., pen-type optical mouse, figs. 15 and 19) comprising:

a housing (45);

a plurality of actuators (17, 18, fig. 4);

a motion detecting system (14) for determining relative movement of the mouse; and an optical projection system including a light source (11) and a movable image forming element (31-33) located within the housing (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 25, Yang teaches the mouse is configured to rest on a supporting surface and the optical projection system is configured to project an image onto the supporting surface (figs. 15 and 19).

Regarding claim 29, Yang teaches a method of notifying a user of an occurrence via a computer peripheral device configured to project images, the method including the steps of:

projecting a first image (i.e., at first position of the mouse device) onto a display region (20); and

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upon a predetermined condition associated with a computer program, projecting a second image (i.e., moving to a second position of the mouse device), different from the first image, onto the display region (col. 8, lines 27-39).

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Regarding claim 30, Yang teaches the display region is in an area adjacent a housing periphery of the computer peripheral device such that the projecting steps include projecting the first and second images onto a supporting surface adjacent the housing periphery (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 3-8, 13-17, 20-23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (Patent No. US 7,098,894) in view of Liu (Patent No. US 6,133,907).

Regarding claim 3, Yang teaches the image projection system includes a light source (11) and a lens (31) (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Liu teaches a light blocker (23, fig. 2) having a light transmissive portion and a light blocking portion (col. 2, lines 22-39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the light blocker as taught by Liu in the system of Yang in order to provide pointing device with different purposes, for example, for advertisements or purposes of fashion.

Regarding claim 4, Yang teaches the image projection system further includes a mirror (32) disposed in a light path between the light source and the displayed image.

Regarding claims 5, 7-8, and 26, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches the light blocker (23) is optically located between the light source (24) and the lens (16) (fig. 2 of Liu).

Regarding claim 6, Yang teaches the lens (31) creates a focal point for the displayed image located substantially on the supporting surface (20) (col. 14, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches multiple predetermined image forming devices disposed within the housing, each image forming device producing a different displayed image (col. 2, lines 22-39 of Liu).

Regarding claims 14-16, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches comprising a device (21 and 22) for moving the image forming devices relative to an optical path (col. 2, lines 22-39 of Liu).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches computer input device is a pointing device (col. 2, lines 22-39 of Liu).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches the image projection system includes a laser (col. 2, lines 22-40 of Liu).

Regarding claims 21 and 22-23, the combination of Yang and Liu teaches the computer input device is packaged as a kit with multiple replaceable image forming devices (col. 2, lines 22-40 of Liu).

5. Claims 10 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (Patent No. US 7,098,894) in view of Liu (Patent No. 6,133,907) and further in view of Wu (Patent No. 6,882,331).

Regarding of claims 10 and 27-28, the combination of Yang and Liu differs from claims 10 and 27-28 in that it does not specifically teach the image projecting system includes an active LED matrix.

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Wu teaches an image projecting system includes an active LED matrix (col. 2, lines 40-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the LED matrix as taught by Wu in the system of the combination of Yang and Liu in order to provide a projecting system with low energy consumption.

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered to pertinent applicant's disclosure. US 6,489,934 and US 6,249,998.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7696. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri: 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard A. Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jennifer Nguyen 10/5/06

RICHARD HJERPE

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNICI DRY CENTRE 2800